# GENERAL NOTES.

One of the monks at the celebrated Convent of Einsiedeln is 101 years old. He is in full possession of his mental faculties, and retains a wonderful memory for which he has always been noted.

Chassepot, the inventor of the French regutation musket is bankrupt. He was swindled by the agents to whom he intrusted the management of his fi-

ancial affairs. The Cheyenne Leader says that the men sent out to work on the Pacific Road continue to desert in squads, and march overland for White Pine. It is diffiit to find laborers to keep the track clear of snow.

A young man fell dead in the whirl of a Berman waitz, at Chicago, last week. The shrick of his partner, as the lifeless body dropped on the crowded balloom floor, was the first warning the revelers had that feath was among them.

Cleveland has a woman who has been married seven times in eight years. Two of her husbands are dead. The other five, from four of whom she was di. vored, still live. Her daughter, now seventeen, has been twice married and twice divorced.

Mr. Samuel Miller of Campbell County, Virginia, died on Saturday. He was the richest man in the State, and had made all his property himself. Though impaired by the war, the estate is estimated at \$3,000,000. He made a number of bequests to benevolent institutions.

The present English War Minister dissents from the hitherto universal opinion that veterans, or old soldiers, are more desirable than new recruits. No in succements are to be held out for them to reculist. Raw recruits will be preferred.

The Sultan has abolished throughout the furkish Empire the prohibition, hitherto rigidly enforced, against the admission of Christians to the mosques. It is only stipulated that those not Musselmans, who visit the mosques shall behave properly while in the buildings.

A double-ender locomotive is the last railway invention. It has no tender, but carries water in a tank over the boiler, and coal in a box in the rear of the furpace. It has trucks and cowcatchers at each end, and runs with equal facility either direction.

The Pope has conferred the title of Countess on Madame Rozan, the pretty daughter of the famous banker Mires. The Parisian journals say they are igno rant of the cause to which the young lady is indebted for As a proof of the remarkable decline of Alex-

andre Dumas's popularity as a remancist, it is said that the manuscript of his last novel was offered to six publishers, none of whom would give him more than a few thousand florins for it. Sir Kenelm Digby of England wrote to Gov. Winthrop, the second, of Massachusetts, in the eighteenth century, and recommended the following cure for the

ague: "Pare the patient's nails; put the parings in a little bag round the neck of a live cel, and put him in a tub of water; the eel will die and the patient will recover." A Nashville druggist has invented a rat-paint made of a preparation of phosphorus. You first catch a rat and paint him. After dark be looks like a ball of fire,

and vacate the premises, the phosphorescent rat following of course and hurrying up the rear. A monument is to be erected at Copenhagen to Bishop Mourad, the ex-Prime Minister of Denmark, who emigrated to New-Zealand a few years ago, and who wasfrecently killed there by the Mnoris. It was Bishop Monrad who first advised King Christian the Ninth to

and going among his fellow rats, they become frightened

sell the Danish colonies to foreign governments. The tutor of the French Prince Imperial has hard work to break his pupil from calling the Emperor "Todo." He learned it when a babe from his mother who used to call Napoleon "men todo," "my all." The Empress now addresses the Emperor as "Louis," and the

Emperor addresses ber as "Mamma." The iron-clad squadron of which Prince Amadeus is to take command, when making a voyage of inspection round Italy, will be composed of three frigates and two armor-plated batteries. His Royal highness will embark on board the Gaeta, the chief officer being Rear Admiral Deviry.

A company has been formed in London to supply the city of Panama with water. The project will cost £60,000-£50,000 to be subscribed in London and 210,000 in Panama. A gas company has likewise been formed, and both gas and water will be introduced in Paname in January next.

The people of Linlithgow, Scotland, were resently highly indignant because the Department of Woods and Forests threatened to reduce the number of mans on the lake. An ancient tradition states that these swans all disappeared on Cromwell's coming to the throne, but returned immediately after the restorat

there was no such thing as impulsive acting. In practice, however, he frequently proved the contrary. He studied his characters with the greatest anxiety and care; but he frequently rejected the premeditated course. When saked his reason for so doing, he replied, "I feit that what I did was right. Before I was only rehearsing."

A good story is told by The Richmond Dispaich. A colored soldier affixed his mark to an applica-tion for back pay and bounty. While the claim was passing through the department he learned to write, and signed his name to the additional papers subsequently required. The Red Tape Bureau declured the latter signature to be a forgery.

A subscription paper, circulated for some charitable purpose, was presented to a wealthy French francs!" said the lady who presented the list to him "why, your son has subscribed 50 frames." "That's all very well," replied the manufacturer, "my son has a rich father, and can afford it."

A new stove has lately been introduced in Europe for heating railway carriages. It consists of an iron cylinder covered with sheet glass, is placed outside on the top of the carriage, and heated by means of charcoal. A small cylinder and a receptacle for the ashes complete the whole apparatus, which is said to distribute an equal and agreeable temperature.

Col. Totten has decided, after a series of tidal observations, taken at Panama and Aspinwall Bay, and connected by accurate levels along the line of railroad, that the mean hight of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is exactly the same. This shows, says an exchange, that the stock of the Pacific Railway may be watered at either end with equal facility.

London Fun reports that the Peace Society is considering the feasibility of reducing the hight of the Alps below the line of perpetual snow. Their reason for wishing to do this is that at present these mountains endanger the peace of Europe. They give rise to piques. and produce coolness between France and Switzerland

Two boys in Reading, Penn., saw a picture of a man hanging in an illustrated paper, and began to play "hang" by putting a rope on some framework outside their house. The older of the two boys first tried it, and after him the other put the rops around his neck. The older now walked eff. and when the mother came upon the scene the younger's face was black and blue

Life was not quite extract. The beautiful monument erected to the memory of Lady Cauning, in Barrackpoor, near Calcutta, is already much injured by exposure to the heat and rains of Bengal. A temporary shed has been erceted over it. But an effort is now making in England to protect the tomb by a handsome dome. The heir of Lord Cauning's litle and fortune declines to furnish the means himself,

and the public has been appealed to. The strike of the Chicago shoemakers which began three menths ago has not ended, though the strikers have utterly failed in carrying their point. Twelve of the heaviest dealers in the city, comprising almost the entire manufacturing interest, have bound themselves together not to employ any workman who is a member of the Knights of St. Crispin, and in the present dull season they get all the help they need outside of that order,

A German doctor maintains that the human skin when healthy does not absorb, and that baths can have no effect upon it. He offers to go into a bath containing the most poisonous anbstances, provided they be not corresive, to test the truth of his theory, to pay a fine it he be wrong, and to go to Paris and submit himself to the disposal of the Academy of Medicine at any time for he purpose of experiment.

During a morning exhibition of the great Mexican Gymnasiam and Menagerie at Forrest, Missis-stypt, a few days ago, the huge elephant Hercules, which had been pecvish and unruly for some days, became frantic when a rustic fool gave him a piece of tobacco. The elephant broke his chain after violent struggles, the large crowd fied in the wildest heate. The ponderous beast attacked a freight train that was approaching on a track near the tent, striking it with such a force that he broke a tusk, was overset and instantly killed. The loco-

tent, butted into the lion's cage, killing the lioness and reeing her mate. The lion took to flight out of town scaring the plodding country folks, upsetting horses and wagons, and smashing chicken coops. At last advices twenty mounted horsemen, with guns and dogs, were in pursuit of the royal quadruped.

### PERSONAL.

The Hon, Tom Murphy has taken the mansion of the Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, near Newburgh, for a Summer residence.

The Hon, John Allison, who has been nominated and confirmed by the Senate as Register of the Treasury, is the grandson of the Hon. James Allison, a Treasury, is the grandson of the Hon. James Allison, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania in 1823-5. His father was a member of the State Legislature. He was born in Beaver County in 1814, and is consequently now in the prime of life. He received a good education, and studied the profession of law. He was several times a member of the State Legislature, was elected to the XXXIII4 Congress in 1831, and reflected in 1833. Soon after his term was out he went to lows, where he entered largely into the lumber business in company with the Hon. E. B. Washburne. The failure of certain customers made the investment an unprofitable one, and he retired from the business. At the opening of the war he was active in adding enlistments with his means and influence, and received from Mr. Lincoln the appointment of Paymaster in the army. The duties of this position he performed with ability until the close of the Rebellion. He has been living for some time in retirement at his restricted the second of the content of the last been living for some time in retirement at his restricted. performed with ability until the close of the Rebellion He has been living for some time in retirement at his res-idence in Pennsylvania, about twenty miles from Harris-burgh. During the late political campaign he did good service for the Republican party in his State.

# POLITICAL.

The Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia have pronounced in favor of the reclection of Gov. John W. Goarv.

The Republican of Washington states that the colored men's National Executive Committee have been appealed to in behalf of the colored citizens of Texas to axert whatever influence they possessed in favor of a postponement by Congress of the election on the Constitution ordered in that State by the late Reconstruction Convention. It is represented that with the present lawless tamper of the Rebel class in Texas, and the defection of heretofore prominent Republicans, there is great danger of the relinquishment of all the rights of the loyal people to the tender mercies of unrepentant Rebeis.

A Democratic organ of this City (The Day Book), in referring to the late Cuban meeting, thus pleasantly refers to the Tammany Hall Mayor: "HURRAH FOR OAKEY-LATE THE KNOW NOTHING, WHICH

"HURRAH FOR OAREY—LATE THE KNOW NOTHING, WHIG, AND REFURILOAN,"

"Even a professed Democrat, like Mayor Hall, was not, we are sorry to say, ashained to lend his presence to such an occasion, and to declare that as we have turned the necroes all loose at home, we shall be inconsistent if we do not assist in turning them loose in Cuba. Now, in the first place, if Mayor Hall is ignorant of the laws of nations he proposes to violate in this proposition, he is to be pitied, and if he only throws out the idea as a tub to the Mongrel while, he is to be profoundly despised. It is by throwing out just such tubs that the Democratic party has been demoralized and destroyed. Mayor Hall is not ignorant of the terrible consequences of turning the negroes loose in Hayti, in Jamaica, in Trinidad, in Guians, in Barbadoes, in Pero, in Surinam, and in every other spot on the face of the earth where the foolish and fatal experiment has been tried. He already knows the fatal results of the same thing here in our own country, in a dismantled commerce, a ruinously taxed white industry, and a rapidly decaying civilization. Can any man who is not either a fool or a knare desire to inflict the same curse upon Cuba! Cuba now experts more wealth than any other equal area of territory on the globe. But our Mayor wants to reduce it to the foul negro's nest, to the festering, teening, stinking pauper-dea which this man-aglicting and pod-dishonoring abonimation of Abelitionism has made of all the rest of the West India Islands. Any Democrat who acknowledges sympathy with such a purpose, publishes to the world his ignorance or his villainy."

elsewhere, under a penalty of 80%. It will readily be seen that they were placed in a not very comfortable position. On the one hand, a law of the State of New-York memered them in the pursuit of their caline; on the other, a haw of the United States commanded what the State forbade. It was a peculiar discuma, perhaps well expressed by a stanza, somewhat freely rendered, thus:

"You shall and you wan";
You'll and you wan';
Yo

## DU CHAILLU'S LECTURES TO THE CHILDREN OF BROOKLYN. The vouthful Brooklynites who turned out

en masse on Tuesday afternoon to hear the eminent trav-

eler, Paul Du Chailla, continue the graphic story of his

en masse on, Tuesday afterneon to hear the eminent traveler, Paul Da Chailla, continue the graphic story of his African experiences, througed the Atheneum with a tooting, whistiling, stamping growd of tumultuous boys and girls, interspersed here and there with older listeners, who were fain to good-naturedly tolerate the juvenile rict, and even to emite upon the mischlevoas urchins who bembarded the audience with paper wads and juveline in the most gleeful style. To bring order out of such a frohesome chaos was no slight task; but the dauntless conqueror of gorillas made his appearance at a precisely 4 o'clock, and planged briskly into such a picture-gue and amusing sketch of his adventures among the African cambinals as held his addence almost breathless with interest, and made 50 minutes fly so fast that his delighted hearers could scarcely test themselves away, but lingored to sean the sfartling pictures, and examine the curious inplements and weapons with which the lecture was illustrated. Their sparkling eyes, and expectant looks, and inerry laughter at Du Challiu's queer growlings and funny remarks, and comic pantomimes, were quite as amusing as the lecture itself.

The speaker declared his intention of leading his hearers into an "awfully wild country;" described his setting out "with a stout heart and plenty of powder," and his serambing along among the mangrove troes, with their roots 15 or 20 feet high: rehearsed the cuming capers and tipsy tricks of a pet monkey named Tommy; illustrated the straits to which hungry travelers are reduced by the zest, with which a beelive was pounced upon, and the "honey, and wax, and dirt, and greated hees, and worms" were carefully divided; exhibited an elephant-skin shield and some poisoned strows, and a handful of spears which a strange avayer dropped on seeing Du Challiu, whom he imagined to be a "great spirit from the moon"; described a cannibal vibiage with the plantace of poles howed, and the savages of the King on receiving a sketched the amusing antics of the

THE STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

To the Editor of The Tribune

SIR: I find in THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 20, an unwarranted and libelous attack upon my official reations as Superintendent of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

I quote verbatim the language of the article "By all accounts, the original Superintendent de-frauded the State out of a large sum, and, although he had some patients, his management was such that the Institution gradually declined, and was finally closed by the Trustees. Then one of the wings took fire and was burned, and, notwithstanding there was an insurance of \$80,000, the State did not receive the money."

I proceed to prove the falsity of the charges of malfeasance and incompetency, by quoting the following extracts from the report of the Committee appointed by the Board to investigate the financial affairs of the Asylum, from its inception to the close of my administration in 1866, signed by the Hon.
James W. Beekman of New-York and the Hon. Peter
S. Danforth of Schoharie:
Mr. Danforth, the Chairman of the said Commit-

S. Danforth of Schoharie:

Mr. Danforth, the Chairman of the said Committee, stated before the Board that out of an expenditure of \$401,655 20 under Dr. Turner's administration, there was only a deficiency of two cents on which a balance was forced. This Committee also state in their report as follows:

"The Asylum, during the short period in which patients were received in it, and laboring under all the disadvantages incident to the commencement of an enterprise to a very great extent new in this country, received from patients \$41,655 \$4\$, and during that time its expenditures were \$41,984 69—the expenses exceeding the receipts only \$519 16. There is included in these expenditures most of the furnishing of the Asylum, so far as the same is furnished, including carpets, tables, chairs, hair mattresses, linen, bedsteads, kitchen furniture, and table furniture, all of which tends to demonstrate that when the institution shall be finished and furnished ready to receive patients. If properly managed with prudence and economy, it will be a self-sustaining institution. During the time patients were received into the asylum there were six charity patients." The insurance on the asylum to the amount of \$500,000, was made through the advice and counsel of the last Valentine Mott, M.D., President of the institution. The insurance policies were made payable to the trustees of the institution. By a resolution of the board, Win. R. Oaborn the Treasurer, was empowered to collect the \$81,000, the appraised damage to the asylum, which he received and invosted in United States bonds. The following affidavit of Dr. Willard Parker, the President, and the following report of the Rev. Samuel W. Bush, Chaplain of the Asylum, prove conclusively the success of the institution under my management, and stamp forever the villainous libels which are continually emanating from the local managers of the institution at Binghamton.

\*\*AFFIDAVIT.\*\*

State of New-York, Broome County, ss.:

Willard Parker, President of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, and William C. Osborn, Treasurer of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, being severally sworn, each for himself, deposes and says that the statements in the annexed report, signed by him at the end thereof, are true and correct according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

Williard Parker, M. D., President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sth day of January, 1867.

Notary Public in and for Breeins Co., N. Y.

United States revenue stamp.

Assembly No. 26.—Refort.

To the Secretary of State of the State of New-York State Incbriate Asylum herewith submit their annual report, as required by law:

the laws of nations by propose to very characteristic property of the control of WILLIARD PARKER, M. D., Pres't. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, Trens.

Binghamlon, Jan. 8, 1867. Subscribed and aworn to before me this 8th day of Jan-

Brighamion, Jan. 8, 1867.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1867.

Notary Public in and for Broome County, N. Y.
CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

"The undersigned entered upon his duties as Chaplain of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum on the 23d day of February, 1865. Since that time 40 patients have been received, and 20 have left. The present number is 30. They are for the most part persons in middle life, who have occupied important positions in society. Almost all the leading occupations are represented. Among them are professional mea, well educated, of reflued taste, and of decided ability, and thereby fitted to become useful and influential members of society. There may be two or three so demornized as to render them seemingly indifferent to what shall be their condition in the future; but even these are not beyond the reach of improvement, and perhaps of recovery. "On their arrival here they are found to be in a deteriorated condition, differing according to the length and degree of their excesses. One, for example, was brought here in a fit of delirium tremens; another, very emacated, was so weak and diseased, as to be obliged to be confined to his bed for several weeks; another was almost a total wreck, with a diseased stomach and a raging spectite. Dot only for stimulants but for food, which, the

On their arrival intering according to the length and degree of their excesses. A differing according to the length and degree of their excesses and diseased, as to be obliged to be called to his bed for several weeks; another was almost a total wreck, with a diseased stomach and a raging appetite, not only for atimulants but for food, which, the moment it was received into the stomach, was ejected from it, this continuing for many weeks; another was very feeble in body and mind, pale and very thin; another, given up as incurable by his physicians at home, was greatly prostrated by reason of excessive indulgence in optim and strong drink; another was and emaciated as to require the and in conducting much from shattered nerves and from a general morther condition of the system.

"It gives me very great pleasure to be able to state that, after a few weeks or months' residence here, there is visible a very marked and, in some instances, surprising improvement, not m respect to one or more, but to all the patients, with scarcely an exception. The febble become sirrong, the emaciated muscular, the sud cheerful, and moreor less hopeful in respect for the future. And it a dustinely seen that, along eith an increased bodily sigor and health, is a corresponding increase of sintellectual strength and power of with bygionic, medical and moral treatment which they are each which, in general terms, is this: The room and furnished, and usually pleasant, tooling on the history are apaclous, well renthined or each daily sern that, along eith an increase of sintellectual strength and power of with bygionic, medical and moral treatment which they are each which, in general terms, is this: The room and furnished, and usually pleasant, tooling over a same and furnished, and usually pleasant, tooling over a same and furnished, and usually pleasant, tooling over the same and for significant and required to be observed; four hours per day are allotted for exercise in the open air, on ample grounds belonging to the Asylum, and abundan

the institution for misconduct, I quote from the following affidavit of the late Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, Chairman of a Committee of Investigation:

SUPREME COURT—The People of the State of New-York agt. Richard Mather, et al.

Saratoga County, sz.: Reuben H. Walworth being duly sworn says he was one of the Trustees of the New-York State Incuriate Asylum named in the amended act of incorporation of the 7th of March, 1857, and has been one of the trustees ever since. That he was chairman of the Committee for locating the said institution. That after the report of that committee, if any person claiming to be a trustee had desired to make any charges against Dr. Turner he had an opportunity to do so. And this deponent repeatedly requested that if there were any charges to be made that they then should be presented, as it was wrong in principle to appoint a committee to investigate charges which were not stated. That the resolution presented by Mr. Beekman was subsequently modified so as to direct the Committee to investigate all charges; which is should within fifteen days be filed with the said Committee in writing, signed by any Trustee, or any other responsible person, against any officer of the institution, in which resolution, as then amended, this deponent reluctantly acquiesced. That this deponent, who was Chairman of the Committee, and of course did not call the Committee together to investigate charges which were not made, and further says not.

Busseribed and sworn to before me, this 22d day of October, 1866.

During two years and a half of my superintendency of patients at the Asylum, not a single death occurred. To show the willful inaccuracy of those local Trustees who informed your correspondent about asylum matters, and relative to the fire, and closing the institution, I would state that the Asylum was closed October 1, 1866, while the Asylum wing was burned in September, 1864. I would also state that by the advice of some of my friends in the Board of Trustees, I consented to resign my trusteeship

# THE EVASION OF STAMP DUTIES.

HOW THE BROKERS SWINDLE THE GOVERNMENT. Ever since it became necessary to enact an Internal Revenue law, the ingenuity of business men of nearly all classes has been taxed to its utmost to devise ways and means of evading it. The wiles of the whisky men are familiar to the public, from the late trials in this city, as well as from the exposures made almost daily by the press, but the devices of the professional shirkers have not been so well ventilated. The late action of Assessor Webster, in his raid on the brokers, has brought to light many facts which otherwise might have remained in total obscurity, or known only to those whose interest demanded their suppression. Some years ago, it was the prindent custom of banks to allow brokers to draw checks almost ad libitum, the understanding being that the account was to be made good before 3 o'clock. One morning, a very large operator-a broker in whom Wall-st. trusted implicitly-checked out about one-third of the capital of a certain bank, and

deposited any securities with the bank, and it he grounds his prosecution on the bank's books, he at once shows himself to the public as an evader of the law. The law-or rather the evasion of it—is the pivot on which this loose transaction torns. If Fixem gave his mote for the \$100,000, in addition to his securities, the United States Revenue Law would require that he should place on that note a stamp for \$50, and a suit could not be carried to court without the stamp. It is to avoid this stamp that the envelope called the "loan-on-demand envelope" is used.

court without the stamp. It is to avoid this stamp that the envelope called the "loan-on-demand envelope" is used.

The interest on \$100,000 for a day would be \$16.67, which added to the \$50 stamp-duty, would make the rate equal to 24 per cent per samula for one day, or to 12 per cent for three days. This is a serious charge, hence the ingenuity of those interested in evading the law. The law of 1822 imposed a stamp duty simply upon promissory potes, and so far as this business is concerned, it does not come under that law; but in 1864 the law was changed to directly affect transactions of the nature above described. After the words, "promissory note" were inserted in the act of 1864 these words: "or any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated." The questions as to this law and the transaction hereinbefore described sets simply these. Is the indorsed envelope given by the borrower "a memorandum written or printed evidence of an amount of the period on demand or at a designated time!" Do not the Cashier's memorandum in the bank books and the borrower's indorsed envelope come clearly within the letter and the spirit of the law! Is it not a clear violation of the law to make loans on collateral without stamped notes or memoranda?

The question has not yet been fairly brought before Commissioner Delano, but it is hard to see how he can avoid prosecuting these men for their frauds.

If a mechanic or laboring man, or a merchant in a small way of businesse, desires to borrow \$1,000 of a bank he must give his note, indorsed by a "good" name, and hearing a 50 cent stamp (five cents for each \$100,00 or; if, in lead of an indorsement, he deposits a United States bound for \$1,000 (market value \$1,12 50, say,) as security, he must still give his stamped note. But where a well-known operator, a Wall-street millionalire, whose operations are felt throughout the country, demands an accommodation, the law has no terrors for him. His loan The interest on \$100,000 for a day would be \$16 67, which added to the \$50 stamp duty, would make the

In this case the envelope is also used, the entry is made in the books, but neither party gives a note or receipt, and the borrower does not purchase of the Government the revenue stamp of \$50 required by the law of June 30, 1864. If this is not a clear case of revenue framd what is? The penalty for each and every evasion of the law last referred to is fully set forth in the following extract:

"Any person or persons who shall make, sign or issue, or shall cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instructions of the law last referred to is fully set forth in the following extract:

"Any person or persons who shall make, sign or issue, or shall cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instruction of the law last referred to be made, signed, or issued, any instruction of the law later of paper of any kind or description whatever, or shall accept or pay, or cause to be accepted or paid, any bid of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note, for the payment of money, without the same being duly stamped, or having thermyon an advenue stamp for denoting the duly chargeable thereon, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall for every such offense forfeit the sum of \$50."

If the indorsed envelope system is not adopted "with intent to evade the provisions of this set," then are all rules of law and common sense set at defiance. If it is not done to evade the law, why make transactions of such magnitude a mere matter of honor between man and man! Suppose in the case last cited that Jones died on the night of the transaction, or before he renched his office, how could his liviar recover the securities if Smith Brothers chose to keep them? Suppose the stocks rose in value to a fabilious extent during the stocks rose in value to a fabilious extent during the sext day after they were fleposited (such things have happened), and Smith Brothers chose to dispose of them at a profit rather than hold them as security, how can Jones recover? He has no receipt for his deposit, and although his bonds are now perhaps

the Government through the peculiations of dishonest men. Banks through their misstated circulation, brokers through their non-payment of taxes on banking capital, and the ever present whisky ring through their multitu-dineous frands, annually swindle the Government ont of an amount nearly if not quite sufficient to pay one-half of the interest of the national debt.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW-JERSEY. Prof. Cooke's report to the Legislature of New-Jersey, on the Geology of that State, contains many interesting facts and suggestions. The farming lands of New-Jersey sell for a higher price, per acre, than those of any other State of the Union. In 1850, the average price of land was \$43 67 per acre, and in 1867, \$78 per acre. In of land was \$45 67 per acre, and in 1867, \$78 per acre. In the State of New-York, in 1850, land averaged \$29 per acre, and in 1867 it had only reached an average of \$48 per acre. Prof. Cooke attributes this great advance in the price of farming land in New-Jersey chiefly to the increased use of fertilizers. During last year, 154,000 tuns of marl was distributed over the State by the different railroads. Wherever this excellent fertilizer has been used, the agriculture has been greatly improved. Referring to the mineral products of New-Jersey, the report states that more than half the sine products of the entire country are mixed and manufactured in this State. Iron is also becoming an important element in the industry of the mixed and manufactured in this State. Iron is also becoming an important element in the industry of the State. The amount of ore mixed in 1867, was over 200,000 tuns. There was manufactured during that year—of anthractte pig iron, 35,919 tuns; of charcoal pig iron, 9,000 tuns; and of bar iron, 51,980 tuns. The report urges the importance of draining the low lands on the Passaic, Hackensack, and Wolkill Rivers. In the southern part of the State there are over 1,000,000 acres of land unimproved, and capable of the highest cultivation. Much has been done in the last few years by private enterprise, in the way of reclaiming and improving these lands; but much remains yet to be done. The report, in referring to the coast, speaks of the closing of Crauberry Inlet, opposite the mouth of Tom's River. This was formerly a safe refuge for vessels during storms, but it has been closed for many years past, and the number of wrecks, owing to this change, much increased. It would not be expensive to make an opening to this inlet, and the perils of navigation would thereby be greatly diminished. The Professor thinks it should be made the subject of Congressional legislation.

THE AMERICAN FISH-HOOK AND NEEDLE COM PANY OF NEW-HAVEN, CT.

The fish-hook and needle have been hitherto the product of English manufacture, by the slow process of hand-labor. England has monopolized the markets of the world, which have had to pay tribute to her exclusive hold upon this branch of manufacture and trade. Machines have now been invented, however, by Dr. Machines have now been invented, however, by Dr. Crosby, of New-Haven, for the production of these two necessary wares, heretofore deemed impossible of construction by any combination or medification of mechanical powers in one automatic machine. These machines are now in practical operation in our city.

The wire, from which the two articles are made, passes into the machines from a reel, and drops out of the one a fish-hook, complete, except the tempering and coloring (the machine being adapted to the production of the largest and smallest sizes), and out of the other a needle, complete, except the tempering and polishing. The pro-

largest and smallest sizes, and out of the other a needle, complete, except the tempering and polishing. The product of each machine is about 100 per minute.

The hook may now be said to be in full command of the American market, the demand exceeding the production. The sales for the past two months have been equal to the sales for the preceding twelve months. They are now exported, the company receiving orders from abroad.

The needle-machine has just been brought to a noint of perfection that makes it satisfactory to the critical and exacting character and disposition of the inventor, and will soon subject the markets of the world to its control.

#### AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In the list of American and British stu-

dents at the School of Mines in Freiberg, Saxony, published in my recent report to the Secretary of the Treasury, six names have been unaccountably omitted. They are Ithose of Thomas Macfarlane (1856), of Glasgow, an engineer of experience and reputation in Norway, the engineer of experience and reputation in Norway, the United States and Canada; William T. Blandford (1854), of London, now Superintendent of the Geological Survey of Bombay; Alfred Betts (1852), of Birmingham; Henry Bleidorn (1854), of New York; Richard J. Kernick (1856), of Cornwall; and Wapaworth Bush (1861), of England. The discovery of this serious defect in the list, too late for its correction in the proof-sheets, is the more painful to me, since I made use in my report of the strong expression (having in my mind some aggravated cases of charlatanry) that my publication of the names of students might serve to "expose the awindlers who pretend to come from Freiberg, and the absence from this list of the name of any American or Englishman who claims to have studied at the academy before the year 1866, will be conclusive proof of the falsity of his claim." I shall use all possible means to give extensive publicity to this correction; and it is some consolation to me that I do this before any one of the guilemen thus wronged has publicly or privately complained—possibly before any one of them has discovered the fact. I will add that the official list given by me of course does not include atudents under private tuition only, nor graduates of other institutions who may have visited Freiberg in the course of their professional education, without regularly enrolling themselves among the members of the academy and regular attendants upon the lectures.

\*\*Note-Fork\*\*, April 5, 1869\*\*. United States and Canada; William T. Blandford (1854),

United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics.

# THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.-FIRST CALL | 1,000 N Y Ce 6s 67, 30 | 10 Paside Mail. 924 | 200 Mil & St P. p. 85, 200 Mil & St P. p. | 12,500 U S 5-20 Cos | 26.1 | 145 | 10,000 U S 6a Carreacy , 2 o'cl. 193 |
12,500 U S 6a 5.20 Cas	26.2 o'cl. 17
2,000 U S 6a 5.20 Cas	26.2 o'cl. 17
2,000 U S 6a 5.20 Cas	26.2 o'cl. 17
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900 Chi. & N. West 

FRIDAY, April 9-P. M. Gold has been active and higher on a sharp. demand to cover speculative contracts; the opening transactions were made at 132], with sales at 1331, clos ing at 182). The Sub-Treasury paid out \$136,881 59 on ac unt of interest to day. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were \$16,447,000, and the balance \$1,190.

Government bonds were dull but firm and the market was sustained with great vigor by the bulls. The pressure for money is bringing a large amount of bonds into this market for sale. Several large blocks were sold today by country bankers at a concession of a a per cent below the regular quotations for cash, and some of the city banks were also forced into the market sellers to rulso money. The market was quite as important as the first six. Of course there are exceptional cases.

The patients now here speak with gratitude of the fact that there is such a place for them."

Samure W. Bush. Chaplain of the N. Y. State Inebriate Asylum. March 1, 1866.

To prove that no charge of any kind had ever been made before the Board of Trustees, against any officer of timate of the amount of money which is yearly lost to the samurant of the country a shock from which it will not recover for many a year. No one not thoroughly will not recover dull at the close with small sales at quotations.

were fire er and in demand for investment at quotation were fin, "er and in demand for investment at quotations. Pacific Mai. sold at 921, 921, 924, closing at 962. Western Union Telegra, h was active under heavy purchases. The present business to the Company would warrant an advance in the dividends to 6 per cent per annum, and the stock has passed into strong hands. Railway shares were irregular that generally higher; New York Central was unsettled, selling at 164, 1621, closing 1634; Hudson sold at 150, closing 1634. The advance in this stock is based upon a rep the road will be consolidated with the New York Central. and that another large scrip dividend will be made. Harlem sold at 1361@139; Reading, 93@934; Michigan Southern, 971 297; Lake Shere, 971 298; St. Pan! stocks were buoyant; the Common advanced to so, and the Fre ferred to 852; Toledo and Wabash, 694; Fort Wayne, 132 Rock Island, 132. The North-Western shares were strong and active; the Common stock sold at 855, and the Pre-ferred at 975. The demand for the latter stock for shipment to Holland continues; \$5,000,000 has already been taken fer that market, and considerable purchases were made to-day for the same point. The market continued buoyant until the one o'clock Board, when there were considerable sales to realize profits, and prices were from 1@1 per cent lower. Erie was steady, at 331@331. At the Second Board, the market showed an improvement in prices. Mariposa Preferred, sold at 36; Canton, 69; Harlem, 139; Toledo and Wabash, 694; At the close the market was steady, but the increased activity in money had the tendency to check operations.

The closing quotations for Government bonds were follows: The following are William Heath & Co.'s quotation

Wells, F. & Co. Ex... 31 American Express.... 40 16 Toledo and Wabash
222 Toledo and Wabash
222 Toledo and Wabash
223 Toledo and Wabash
224 Toledo and Wabash
225 Toledo and Massasippi
225 Toledo and Massasippi
226 Michigan Central.
227 Ulinois Central.
228 Cleveland and Toledo
229 Cleveland and Toledo
230 North-Western
231 North-Western
234 North-Western
234 Virginia. Boston Water Power.

The following were the bids for Bank stocks: Importers' and Traders...

And the following for Railroad bonds:

Sew-York Central 6a, 1983... 90 Gt. Western, 1st Mort., 1893...

New-York Central 6a, R. Estate 57; Galena & Chicago Extended...

New-York Central 6a, R. Estate 57; Galena & Chicago Extended...

New-York Central 6a, R. Estate 57; Galena & Chicago Extended...

New-York Central 6a, R. Estate 57; Galena & Chicago Extended...

New-York Central 6a, R. Estate 57; Galena & Chicago Extended...

Serie 7a, M. Index 6a, 1863...

Buff, N. Y. & E. Lat M., 1877... 86; Morris & Resex 1st Mortagae...

Hud. R. 7a, 24 Mige., S. P., 1885. 102
Hud. R. 7a, 24 Mige., 1875... 99

Harlem 1st Mort... 102

Mich. S. A. S. 1889-72... 112

Mich. So. 7 per et. 2 dr. norr. 1994

Mich. S. & N. I. S. Pd 7 p.e.. 99

Alton & T. H., 2d Mort. Pref. 11

Chic. & N. West 1st Bonds... 31

Comolidated 7 p. e. convertible 7

Han. & St. Js. Convertible ... 100

Del. Lack & West'n 1st M. 99

Del. Lack & West'n 2d M. 92

Tol. & Wahsah Equip. Bds... 77;

Tol. & Wahsah Equip. Bds... 77;

Tol., W. & W. Con. Cenv. S. F. 30

Money opened comparatively enay and loaned darly And the following for Railroad bonds: Money opened comparatively easy and loaned early in

the day at 7 per cent, coin interest. At 1 o'clock the de-mand was more active, and continued until after the close of bank hours; | per cent was paid on Governments, and on stocks, jet per cent, in addition to currency interest. The market closed stringent with an active bidding for money to-morrow at from 1-162; commission. Sterling exchange was dull and stendy at quotations: London, sixty days, 108 2 1084; London, sight, 1084 2 1084;

London, prime commercial, 1074/21072; Paris, 10ng, 5.224 25.214; Paris, short, 5.2025.182; Antwerp, 5.2525.212; Swise, 5.2525.212; Hamburg, 354/2552; Amsterdam, 404/26 404; Frankfort, 404 @404; Bremen, 78 2784; Berlin, 701 271. The following is the treasure list of the steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall:

were: Receipts for Customs, \$407,000; for Gold Notes, \$50,000; total Receipts, \$1,871.405 93; total Payments

\$680,372 84; Balance, \$89,299,252 95. The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the fourth week in March were:

The following is the movement in Dry Goo week: Entered for consumption, \$1,637,930; withdrawals, 650,549; warehoused, \$451,628.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ROCKFORD

ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent Interest-1st Feb. and 1st Aug .- in GOLD COIN, free of Govern-

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY

CLEWS & Co., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK-For the safe-keeping, and protection from fire and burglars, of Securities of all kinds, including Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages, Wills, and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault constructed by The Na-tional Park Bank in their new building will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each individual de-

the vault on application. Stock chart, showing the highest and lowest prices of all active stocks in the New-York Stock Exchange, in each month, from January, 1864, to January, 1868, Compiled from official sources.

Price on cards, \$4; Framed, \$5, \$6, and \$8.

USUAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

J. H. STOPFORD & Co., No. 15 Park-row, W. F. LIVERMORE & Co., No. 30 Broad-st.

positor. The officers will take pleasure in showing

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD LOAN OF LAKE SU-PERIOR AND MISSISSIPFI RAILROAD COMPANY.— Since the close of our sales for the Company we have been buying and selling these bonds at our counter, at market rates. Paying seven per cent gold interest in New-York, free of taxation, we recommend them to our customers as the cheapest security in the market. JAY COOKE & Co., No. 20 Wall-st.

# THE MARKETS.

[Carefully reported for TME TRIBUNE.1 PARDAY, April 9, 1866.
ASHES-—The market is mederately active and steady, sales of 20 bbls.
at \$17.0 288 for Pots and \$9.123 78 9 25 for Paris.
BUILDING MATERIALS—Most descriptions are lower and dully navigation being about open, the arrivals of all articles are increasing—hence the decline and accumulation of stock.
BERSWAX has been in moderate demand and steady; sales of 2,000 fb.
at 47.050c. for lellow Western and Southern.
BERSTIALS remain steady at 400.0 52 50 for American Gray and White.

BRISTIMS remain areasy at White.

COTTON is a triffe off under discouraging foreign advices, but trade is

cortfor and holders do not press sales. We note 3,702 kales of which

terms: Re. 1489e.; Marzanin. Internative the sheenes of sales prices are monitoral.

FLOUE AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour Is more active, and all grades alow a slight improvement; the business has been principally of a local character; Old Family Extras are first; the sales are 6,000 bbls. at \$5.50 \$0 for Superfine; 86 150 \$5.50 for Extra State, \$6 600 \$2 15 for Paner State, \$6 600 \$2 5 for Superfine; 86 150 \$5.50 for Extra State, \$6 600 \$2 15 for Paner State, \$6 600 \$2 5 for Superfine; \$6 150 \$5 for Superfine; \$6 150 \$5 for Garden States, \$6 150 \$4 10 for Extras, \$6 150 \$5 for Minesonia and box Extras, \$6 150 \$5 for Garden States, \$6 150 \$5 for Minesonia and Michigan, \$7 150 \$5 for Mine Wheat do, \$6, \$4 150 \$6 10 \$5 for Minesonia States, \$6 150 \$5 for Minesonia, \$6 150 \$5 for

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is from, and we note an advance infin